## A SINGULAR MURDER TRIAL

JURORS DODGE IT AND SAT TRET DON'T BELIEFE IN BARGING.

6,000 to Pince Improved on them to Three Days—The Privater Refuses to Take his Chance and Go to State Prison—Convicted and Remanded for Sentences to Seath.

John Hannon, a dark-complexioned, fineooking man, 38 years old, was the night watchman of the Corporation dumping pier at the foot of East Thirty-eighth street in April last. le had been on duty there several years. His hours of service were from 6 o'clock in the svening until 6 o'clock in the morning. He was required to tally the cart loads of refuse that were dumped into the walting seems by the Corporation drivers, and to watch over the belongings of the Street Cleaning Department. Thieves are plentiful and daring thereabouts after nightfall. . They gave Hannon's post a wide berth, as a rule, for trength, and though he was good-natured, it was also very well understood in that part of the river front that, on duty, or even in his off hours, if he could not escape it, he was always roady to take a very effective hand in a tussic. Hannon was unmarried, and ived with his mother and stepfather in East Thirty-eighth street. Between his mother and

lived with his mother and stepfather in East Thirty-eighth street. Between his mother and himself, as they had never been separated, there was the closest tie. Hannon, big and brawny as he was, was still the child of her youth, and her only son.

At 5½ on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 7 last, Hannon quitted his mother's home to go to his best. He stopped on the way at the saioon of Daniel Gillespie in First avenue, near Thirty-eighth atreet, where he was accustomed to spend some of his leisure, and took a drink. Then he went to the pier at the foot of the street, and entered his little cubin. Richard Tracy, a young ne'er-do-well of the neighborhood, who was permitted by Hannon to sleep in the cabin now and then when he had nowhere clast to lay his head, was stretched out upon the long desk where Hannon kept his sally. Tracy; appeared to be asisee. Hannon sat down in a large, roughly made wooden chair, and as he knew that the first eart drivers would not come until 7½, fell selicep.

At 6% two rough-looking men entered the cabin. They were Peter Smith and Alexander Bweeny, who worked at all manner of odd jobs thereshold when a pistol in the hand of Smith was discharged. The bail entered almost the exact centre of Hannon's forchead, and blood spuried out. He did not rise from his chair, but lay back bleeding and almost unconscious. Smith and Sweeny waked without a word out of the cabin, and down First avenue to Thirty-fifth street. Tracy followed them, keeping at a safe distance behind them, until, midway between First and Second avenues, they passed Police Sergeant Martin and Iloundsman Farley of the Thirty-fifth street police. Then Tracy quickened his pace, and, pointing to Smith and Sweeny who were within a few paces of Second avenue, smid:

"Sergeant, arrest those men. They've shot a man at the dump."

The Sergeant and the roundsman hurried after Smith and Sweeny, and arrested them. min at the dump."

The Sergeant and the roundsman burried after Smith and Sweeny, and arrested them. The Sergeant searched Smith so as to discrum him at once, and the roundsman did the same as to Sweeny. The Sergeant found a 7-shot British buildog revolver of 44 calibre in Smith's hip pocket. It was a new pistol. One chamber of the cylinder was empty.

"Why did you shoot that man?" the Sergeant asked Smith.

don't know anything about any shoot-replied Smith, surily. "I didn't shoot ody." ody." 'hy have you arrested me?" asked Sweeny "Why have you arrested me?" asked Sweeny of Roundsman Fariev at the same moment. "I had nothing to do with the shooting." The prisoners were taken to the Tuirty-fifth street station, a block away. Capt. Byan took Bmith's revolver and examined it.

"It has been fired recently." he said to Smith. "The smell of powder is strong. When did you fire this pistol last?"

"Six weeks ago." was Smith's prompt reply. "I fired at a cat at First avenue and Twenty-sixth street."

Sixth street."

Capt. Ityan directed the Sergeant and the roundsman to take Smith and Sweeny to the dump and confront them with Hannon. A throng kept close at the heels of the policemen and their prisoners, and surrounded the little abin when they entered it. There were many expressions of anger and resentment, for Hannon was propular. expressions of anger and resentment, for Han-mon was still in his chair. His face was blood stained and begrimed with powder. Ser-seant Martin asked him whether Smith or sweeny shot him. Never mind, Sergeant." Hannon answered.

"Never mind, Sergeant." Hannon answered.

I want no man arrested for this."

The Sergeant urged him to point out the murderer. He opened his eyes and said:

Hold Peter Smith. He shot ma!"

Hannon lingered in Bellevue Hospital until about midnight of Saturday, April 11, when he died. The police had not notified the Coroner.

murderer. He opened his eyes and said:

"Hold Peter Smith. He shot mai"

Hannon librared in Bellevue Hospital until about midnight of Saturday. April 11, when he died. The police had not notified the Coroner to take his ante-mortem deposition. An inguest was held, but the Coroner did not request District Attorner Martine to send an assistant, as is usual in cases of importance, to represent the people. The Coroner's jury found that Hannon came to his death from a pistol-shot wound at the hand of some person to the jury washnown. Smith and Sweeny were, at least for the moment, cleared, and they and their friends, mainly politicians of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first wards, rejoieed.

The inurdered man's mother went to the District Attorner and told her story. Two detectives were set at work to secure evidence. They met with scanty success. Dick Tracy, the enity surviving witness of the shooting except Smith and Sweeny, had not been committed to the House of Detention, and was not found. A padicek seemed to have been put on almost every its from which the detectives sought information.

Smith and Sweeney were taken before a Police Justice and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. They were jointly indicted for murder in the first degree. Their trial was set down for Monday last. On that morning they were taken, handcuffed to court officers, to the General Sessions. Sweenly secunses demanded a separate trial for him, and be actioned the set of the property of the property of Syrne, smilingly. He was well dressed, and his brown hair and moustache were giossy with pomatum. His light gray, flickering eyes graye him a sinister expression.

He segmed to have no uneasiness as to the result of the trial, it was suggested that it might be well for him to offer a plea of maniaughter in a minor degree, and try to get off with a short term of imprisonment, He repulsed in the short term of imprisonment, He repulsed from the story of the more seven head of his finese or a large and a spear or a day in State prison;

an aggregate of \$7,000, the largest amount of fines over imposed by a Court in one day in this city.

Fifty additional talesmen were subposed to the city.

Fifty additional talesmen were subposed to wednesday, but only thirty appeared. They yielded two jurors who were not opposed to hanging. Against each of the twenty atsentess the Recorder ordered that a fine of \$250 he entered—aweiling the yield of the trial, in fines, to \$12,500, an amprecedented amount.

On Thursday fourteen out of the additional panel of fifty talesmen failed to appear, and a fine of \$250 was made of record against each.

Out of the thirty-six who obeyed the summons, four additional jurors not prejudiced against hanging were obtained. So the jury was completed and sworn. It was the result of the sifting of three panels of 50 and one name of 100 talesmen, and in obtaining it the Recorder had established a precedent in the way of punishing delinquent talesmen, making a record of \$15,000 in lines.

The first witnesses called for the people by District Attorney Martine, who for the first time prosecuted in person in a marder trial, were Rergeant Earth, Houndaman Farley, and Capt. Ryan, who told what occurred after the arrest of Smith and Sweeny, and Deputy Coroner Cowar, who betailed the results of the sutopsy. He found no buillet he testified in liannon's brain.

Mr. O'Byrne, Smith's counsel, was evidently pleased that the Doctor had not found the buillet. If deprived the prosecution of legal syndence of the cause of the that he testified, was systracted from Hannon's brain in Believue Boundard Tracy was next called. He came

from the prisoners' box. Fortunately for the prosecution he had turned up about two weeks before in a solice out charged with thert. Mr. Martine saw to fit that he was promptly indicted and transferred to the City Prison, Tracy was evidently not a willing iwiness. He testiffed that he was not really selept, though he pretearded to be when Smith and Sweeny entered the colo. His eyes were closed and be did not open them until the shot had been fired and Smith and Sweeny had quitted the colo. Smith and Sweeny and quitted the color on the evening of Senday. April 4. Sweeny and Hannon quarrelled in his salcon and came to blows. They were separated. Thomas Fay, a dandy is hy young laborer, testified that he and Hannon entered Gilespie's salcon on the afternoon of Monday, April 5. Sweeny was the afternoon of Monday, April 5. Sweeny was the read that the salcon that the salcon the sweeny for the drank than out to be did to the salcon of the salcon

It's good the — went away. Smith said,
It's good the — went away. I have a
pistol, and I would have blown his brains out.
I't kill him if it takes me twenty years to do it."

Mary Breslin, Mrs. Hannon's step-daughter,
corroborated her. Then the prosecution was
closed. Salconkeeper Gillespie and two other witnesses testified for the defence, that Sweeny and Hannon drank together in Gillespie's saloon late the afternoon of April 7, the day of the shooting, and in a friendly way Hannon invited Sweeny to visit him in his cabin that assening. saloon late the afternoon of Anvil 7, the day of the shooting, and in a friendly way Hannon invited Sweeny to visit him in his cabin that evening.

Smith, in his own behalf, testified that he had never seen Hannon before the shooting, and did not know that such a man lived. He had been drinking with Sweeny in Gillespie's, and, when Sweeny started to go to the dump in response to Hannon's invitation, he followed. As they entered the cabin Sweeny joked with Hannon about a young girl. He, Smith, needed his handkerenief, which was in the right inside pocket of his coat. His pistol was there, too, but he had forgotten all about it. He drew out the pistol with the handkerchief and the pistol went off. When they saw that Hannon was wounded he and Sweeny started to get a physician and a policeman, and to surrender themselves at the Thirty-fifth street station.

"Show the jury exactly how you pulled the pistol out of your pocket," Recorder Smyth said, giving him the revolver with which he shot Hannon.

Smith stood up, and drew the pistol from his pocket with his left hand, and its muzzle pointed directly at his own heart. He was continued, and said impatiently, "That's all I remember about it. I was excited."

In rebuttal of Smith's statement that he had never seen Hannon before the shooting, Mr. Martino called several witnesses who had seen Hannon and Smith in conversation at a ball in Irving Hail last winter.

The summing up on either side was elaborate. The District Attorney said that the killing of Smith was the most deliberate, unprovoked, and inhuman murder that he had ever had official knowledge of. For the defence, A. C. Palmer, the junior counsel, contended that the killing was purely accidental, Recorder Smyth's charge was so careful a statement of the evidence and of the law as to murder that the counsel for the defence took no exceptions.

new trial, or any of the Recorder's words in remanding him to the City Prison to await sentence of death. He was led out, handcuffed, between two court officers, apparently unconscious of what was happening about him.

Mrs. Hannon sat, with friends, in the dimly-lite court room, during the long hours of the jury's deliberation. She leaned forward to hear the verdict, and looked intently at Smith, as he was led past her out of the court-room. He did not seem to see her. Sweeny will be put on trial next week.

CONFLAGRATION IN CHINATOWN. Narrow Escape of Jim Chin Tin and Rie Reported by Worse Chin Foo.

The Chinese community was aroused early yesterday morning, about 4 A. M., by shouts of fire ("fo sho") from several Chinamen, who were just returning home from a night's fantan playing, and almost immediately the rush of engines was heard to rattle into Chinatown from various directions. At that time the fames were already observed shooting out of the third-story windows of the three-story brick dwelling 16 Mott street. The lower floors were occupied by a Chinaman, who keeps a sort of a mixed grocery and dry goods store. and the upper floors by Jim Chin Tin and family of four children as aprivate residence. The fire is supposed to have originated by the explosion of a kerosene lamp left burning in the hallway immediately outside of Jim Chin

explosion of a kerosene lamp left burning in the hallway immediately outside of Jim Chin Tin's bedroom.

Chin Tin and he was first awakened by a crackling sound, and then by the smoke in his room. He jumped up and rushed for the door, which he evened, but was forced back by great fiames which were already eating away part of his own bedroom door. He had barsly time to save his children by carrying them through the fiames, and landed them safely on the floor below. By the time he did this it was too late for him to go back to save his other property. He had the presence of mind, kowever, to selze his own wearing apparel and a few other important articles, among which were the insurance papers.

His effects were insured for \$3,500-\$1,500 in the Greenwich Insurance Company upon household articles, and \$2,900 in the Bowery Insurance Company upon the lease of the premises. The entire third floor was slightly injured, water seaked, &c. The Chinese recoery store upon this floor for insured was considerably damaged by water. The building, of which Joseph J. Clancy is agent, is also fully insured. The entire damage will probably amount to about 7,000.

During the first the greatest excitement prevailed, and the Chinese real eatte cowners, including Tom Lee, were on the scene to devise means to save their own property adjoining the doomed building. The fire, however, was confined only to No. 16.

Pushing the Pifth Avenue Railroad Project. A. S. Hatch of the proposed Fifth avenue sur-lace railroad company said resterday that its projectors were quietly at work getting names of property owners the were willing to have the railroad. More were will who were willing to have the realread. More were will-ing then Mr. Hatch had supposed would be. After the names of property owners are secured, it is proposed to move actively in getting a repeal of the law prohibiting the building of a railread on Fifth avenue. If this method should fail, then the more expensive exper-iment of testing the constitutionality of the law in the cautral would be resorted its.

hr Eatch added that he had a notion of what a herse railroad rail abould be, and would soon give a machanic the job of Saking a model of his notion.

Prof. Long Arrested for Hanging Around.

Prof. Long Arrested for Hanging Around.

Prof. John Long, the boxer, who has a school at \$5 Fifth avenue, was brought to the Essex Harket Folice Court resterday on the complaint of Adolph C. Abrana. The night that Sullivan knocked out Slade in Nadison Square, Long had a quarrel in Abrana salone, and had his head out open with a hear glam. He tried to get salisfaction, but the coarts didn't give it to him Abrana any that since then Long has been hauging around his asloom sepecially as Raturday night after closure heart, by night one defined to his visitation of the Excisa law. He wanted the tours to compel Long keep away if he was not wanted, and then fold him to go.

Are Elephants Bying Out of the World?—Elle, End, and Bend Elephants. Only a few years have clapsed since the London Spectator declared it quite likely that if Jumbo attained the natural limit of his life, 150 years, he might be the last of his race on the globe. The production of the 1,200,000 pounds of ivory used in England alone every year necessitates the death of 30,000 elephants and from various causes the annual death rate of this most interesting of quadrupeds is estimated at not less than 100,000. Breeding in captivity must, then, be depended on eventually to propagate the species, and how far sucgeneral rejoicing among show people when at

rare intervals a baby elephant is born. In death Jumbo, by his tusks alone, proves his immense value. Ivory at Liverpool has brought as high as £1,200 a ton. In 1879 it brought as high as £1,200 a ton. In 1879 it went down to £600 a ton, but has since advanced nearly a hundred per cent. The dead mammoth's tusks entitle him to the rank accorded him of preeminence in size over any elephant ever brought to America. There is a great beast which has for nine years never left his prison pen at Moscow which is twelve inches higher than Jumbo was. There are "timber toters" among the draught elephants on the banks of the Ganges thirteen feet high, and from whose number a greater Jumbo might readily be procured. But there will never be a more decile, and consequently, aside from his size, less interesting elephant on exhibition.

Bad elephants, elephants on their travels, and dead elephants are the most interesting, by all odds, except, of course, the intelligent beasts which are paraded in Sunday school books and first readers for the detectation of the young, and which have no existence anywhere else.

The fish-eating elephant is considered in

where eise-eating elephant is considered in India the most vicious of his species. In the Himsiayas each variety of the semi-sacred beast has a name. The crab-lover is called Beast has a name redity to a man-satir. Another monster, which eats so much fish that his hide becomes easily, is called Bek. But the famous mad elephant of Munda is concret had been in the studenth of the studenth of the control of the worst ever known in the studenth of the control of the worst ever known in the studenth of the stu

murder that the counsel for the bounder for the first no exceptions.

At 9:30 in the evening, the jury returned with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. To Smith the verdict came as a thunderbolt. He seemed to be stunned, and his face grew ashen white. He did not seem to hear what Mr. O'Byrne said, in moving for a constraint or any of the Recorder's words in results or any of the Recorder's words in results.

Great improvements have been made in special cars for elophants. In 1879 the English experimented on the transportation of these beasts for use in the Afghan war, and found that the castic cars used on Indian railways made excellent elephant cars when the freight was placed in the centre fenced in with six stout shatts, and held down by four ankiest to the floor. If Jumbo had been any tailer it is doubtful if his car could have been hauled through many railway tunnels.

When "His Sublime Grandeur, the Court and Body Elephant of the King," dies in Siam, the rest of the court have a very unpleasant time for thirty days. The last body elephant won mad one night and trampled five attendants to death. On the next morning an effort was made to corral his sacrod body in a ring of "hely bamboo." He broke loose again, and in a frenzy fell over and died. All the court was punished severely.

A distressing death was that of the elephant Romeo, at Boonville, Mo., in Barnum, Bally & Hutchinson's circus. Homeo was very large, and was valued at \$35,000. The machinery for lighting the tents by electricity had just been set going. Romeo came by and touched the armature with his trunk. In an instant it was carried away, torn off at the roots, and he died in a few minutes, suffering terribly.

Old Bollvar, brought to Philadelphia in 1832, 36 inches lower, by the way, than Forepaugh's Bolivar, was drowned while trying to awim the Deiaware in 1846.

Tinpoo Saib, who died at Connersville, Ind., in 1871, was 50 years old, and weighed 4's tons. Empress, who died at the Zoo in 1877, was then the biggest elephant in the United States. Forepaugh's Bomeo, the ugliest brute ever brought to the States, died in Chicago in 1872, after having killed three men and destroyed \$36,000 worth of projecty.

The most dramatic elephant execution of recent date was that of Barnum's Albert at Reens, N. H., on the 20th of last July, for the killing of his keeper, James Sweeny, or James Becomick. Loaded with chains the huge beast was marched to the woods,

Ridleys' Fall Millisery.

The fall stock of millinery seen at Ridleys' in Grand street covers acres of flooring. This includes of course, the wholesale as well as the retail stock in Grand street, covers acres of fooring. This includes, of course, the wholesale as well as the retail stock. About the 6th of October all of the wonders in bonnets, hats, ribbons, millimery stuffs, and fancy ornaments shown yeaserday to a firs reporter will be revealed to the general public of the wonden's world of New York, at the usual fail opening. Some of the novelties which will then be displayed are clothed in all the colors brought out for cognumes, embresdered with gold and silver threads in methewes, Byzatiline, and conventionanzed with groups of beards, faceled hast heads in profile and offered and broazes riveted on to the cloth; cloths woven of rough wool and gold threads in brocke, plaided and striped combinations, gold embroidered cleth addings for trimming bonnets of cloth, vertically as to be invoiced "cioth laces", headed bonnet covers and brims on lace, on wire and other fusingalisms, and brakes of various kinds, jet, bugle, glass and lead or death shife, and colored set borders embroidered with breaks of various kinds, jet, bugle, glass and lead or destinating of grass, bitt made in shirtery this fail, and are destined to great popularity.

Fancy feathers and organization lead to the fail, and are destined to great popularity.

Fancy feathers and organization lead of the formal made of lace and beads, mingled with flowers leaves, and feather, are seen in endies variety, marabout, algretice, cetroch tips, and the wings, tails, breasts, beads, and backs of urda, and entire birds of small size, all contributing to the variety and richness of the course of preparation for the opening the new styles are indicated as emphatically and as greatily content the brims are of various widths and shakes, and excellingly excentific in some cases. Some of the lasts are accessively picturesque, the make up, finish, and content of the prima are destinated and instruments allowed the prima are order. having golden or after crowns, generally content the impact of various widths and shakes, and excellingly exce about the 6th of October all of the wonders in bonnet

AN OCHAN GLANT.

The Frederick Billinge's Four Great Maste Attends Attention on the East Miver.

Passengers on the East River ferryboats above Catharine street could not help noticing yesterday the four lofty yellow masts of a great ship that was tied up at the pier at the foot of pressed admiration, for they could easily see that the vessel was by all odds the most conspicuous object above the bridge, as well as the argest ship on the river, and that she was a new one was equally plain. The people who landed at Greenpoint easily read her name, in gold letters, placed in a sweeping curve across her stern. She was the Frederick Billings of Rockport, Me.
Figures do not convey much of an idea of the size of this four-masted ship. The three for-ward masts had five yards crossed on each, and

waru masis has nev yacus crossed on sach, and there were places for two more above the three. At the top of the tapering masts were gilt balls, which, looked at from below, seemed to be about the size of a good big peach, but which were really as large as a man's head. If a six-story tenement had been huilt on the pier, and some venturesome lad had tried to jump from the lowest yard down to the root, the fall would have been great enough to break his neck. A horizontal bridge from the topsail yards would have certein a man into the top windows of the big market the read of the property of the big market had been an into the top windows of the big market he to the property of the big market he to the big market he big his big big market he big his big big

The Wonderful Pirce of Work Bone by WATERBURY, Sept. 19.—The most remarkable quilt on record has just been completed

by Mrs. N. W. Carswell, aged 65, of this city It is a Grand Army quilt made of hits of silk contributed by friends North and South and by Union and Confederate soldiers, some of the pieces having a war history in themselves. Forty-nine blocks form the centre, and contain a G. A. E. badge, Wadham Poet, No. 49: United by Union and Confederate soldiers, some of the pieces having a war history in themselves. Forty-nine blocks form the centre, and contain a G. A. R. badge, Wadham Poet, No. 49: United States flags, sabre and send: George Washington's bust, stacked muskets, came fire, soldiers' monument at Waterbury. The Penalty of Treason is Death, mounted cannon and balls, Lafayette's bust, Goldess of Liberty statue, signal corps flags, torch and bugle, Sheridan's cavairy corps badge, Capitol at Washington. Hancock's corps badge, Fort Sumter, flags of Ireland, Germany, and France; old tomb of Washington, 1824; anchor and chain, pontoon bridge, U. S. signal flags and torch. Sheridan's ride, implements of engineers and pontooners, four canteens, new tomb of Washington, 1831; Chaffield Ghard sharpshooters' badge, Independence bell, Wilson's Cavairy badge; also all corpe badges, with their numbers and devices, as follows: 1, hardtack; 2, shamrock; 3, diamond; 4, triangle; 5, Greek cross; 6, square cross; 7, crescent and star; 23, sheled; 24, heart; 25, double square. One hundred and fifty-one stars are worked on the black satin stripes that join these blocks together.

The border contains the Revolutionary flags, fully leitered, as follows: Battle snake flag. "Dont Tread On Me:" flag of 1877, ring and thirteen stars; pine-tree flag, an appeal to heaven: Liberty and Union flag of 1774; navaifag of 1776; Bunker Hill flag; pine-tree flag, an appeal to heaven: Liberty and Union flag of 1774; navaifag of 1776; Bunker Hill flag; pine-tree flag, thirty-eight stars; English flag.

These representations alternate with the flags; Five ships of war, two pairs of battle axes, knapsack, four drums, crossed muskets, ferns, six crossed sabres, cannon and balls, fans, and flowers. In each corner is a St. Bernard dog. On the edging is the name of every President of the United States flag, thirteen stars; English flag.

FASHION NOTES.

Pendant or drop buttons fasten many bodices
Oil fashioned pearl picot edges for ribbons are rived. Plastron waistcoals of beads are shown among fancy Many overskirts are slashed only on one side, but the slash extends all the way to the waist. seesh extends ail the way to the wass.

Ronners are more excentric and capricious than ever, in stape, size, materials, and trimmings.

The fronts of basques have one or two points, the back frequently has the sand fragery attached to it.

The bulk of 'winter study, both wool and sitk, are striped, horizontally as a role, but frequently vertically, Stripes of various colors, side by side, are frequently seen in velvet or plush on sober-toned woollen grounds.

Striped skirts with Striped skirts will be worn with cloth, velvet, ve reteen, and plain woollen stuff overdresses and basque Rough boucle wooliens are combined with veivel, ve veteen, and plush in frocks that bear the mark of Frenc taste.

naste.

Naw cloak, jacket, newmarket, and ulster clasps come in novel figure, flower, leaf, and fancy forms, in metals and carved woods.

Woollen stuffs are more in favor than ellk or velvet ones for bonnets and nats, as well as for the frocks with which they are worn. which they are worn.

The basque is still the bodice most favored by dress
maker, but it is made vary short and simple, with or
without a waisfcoat, at pleasure. Polonaises of velvet or velveteen will be worn over akirts of rough wooden stuffs with bourrette, boucle Astrakhan, frise, and other borders. Straight, graduated, raised, sanken, bouche, bourre'te, broche, rigrag, waved, and mixed combination stripes are all sees on both wool and salk fabries this fall.

Striking millinery nevelties at Denning's are hats covered with imitation alligator leather and banded with velvet, and bounets covered with fersey webbing. Some of the richest millinery stuffs are used by drass-makers to form the narrow waistcoats, the cuffs, and high collars of dresses of various kinds of material. Frise or bouch wools are utilized for the borders of the the collars cuffa and pockets of fallor made clot dresses, and for the triminings of jackets, new market and utility. and nations.

Ridiesp: Fuzzion Enguine for fall, just out, contains Ridiesp: Fuzzion Maguzine for fall, just out, contains all the fashion data needed by the snopper and house-keeper at the moment. Every lady should have a number before attending Ridiesp' fall opening on the distortion of October.

Le Beatillier Brothers of Twenty-third street are opening in their magnificently lighted store some of the most unique and movel woollens all and wool houter, frize, and hourestle studie for fall wear that are to be found in the city.

The overwhite of many cloth dresses are made long front and back, looped very high on one side and alsabed to the waist time on the other, showing the rich bordered, bounds. Byzantine figured, plant, latrathan striped or breaded underwhit.

An admired millinery color combination this fail is

An admired millinery color combination this fail is dark green with plome or lead color, the hat or bonnet being of dark green veivet, the trimmings of plumb head enthroideries gaid ornaments, the arrings of plumb or lead-colored ribban with pear; picot edges.

A bouquet was profferred to Carleton at the Casino. A letter dangled from it. The singer did not smile, bow, and reach for the flowers He frowned and almost literally kicked at them. There may have been reasons personal for spurning them, such as a wife present in the chorus, or undesired arder instead of art considerations in the donor; but it is pleas-anter to believe that Carleton scorned the performance. The action of a comic opera is sure to be stopped at its best passages by the handing of these things across the footlights, and they are apt to be ridiculous at every debut; but they are happily forbidden during the regular season at Daly's, Wallack's, and the Madison Square, where such tributes must be rendered through the stage door, if at all, and thus do not irritate the attention of the audiences.

In the past week's "In Spite of All" at the Lyceum, a mimic manager of a prima donna is made to explain that the flowers bestowed on his singer are not so plenteous as they seem. They are handed up to her, passed behind the scenes, hastily worked over from bouquets into other forms, and then presented to her again and again. It is easy to see how, with a bushel of assorted material, a tremendous exhibition could be made by passing it into and out of sight during the evening. There would be an advantage over the familiar method of making long processions out of twenty supernumeraries marched round and round a piece of scenery past an open door. Probably nobody has ever tried to get versatility in these figures, though they might be taught to strut in one circuit, stoop in the next, limp in a third, swagger in a fourth, and so divide the chances of recognition by four. But the somewhat lovelier flowers could be rearranged beyond identification.
In this Lyceum version of Sardou's "Agnes

a transfer of the place from Paris to New York has been made by Mackaye. In the original a Parisian dancer fascinates a married man, and for her he concludes to desert his wife, who rested on a false charge of lunger, and then some other man wants her. One of the scenes is in a dressing room at a theatre, to which the ballet woman's male sequaintances have ready access. In the new distortion the actress is a singer possessing the bad qualities of Sardou's impartment and marvellously good ones added by Mackaye. She is a Neil Greynne for stealing husbands and a Peg Woffington for restoris an absurdity in a drama need not be pointed out. She might exist in real life, but on the stage things must be pointed out. But the interesting question is raised by Mackage whether the theatre dressing rooms of perfectly moral; New York actresses, such as he represents his Stella to be, are places are going on. He interpolates long and ear-nest protestations that the women of the stage do not deserve social discountenance, but if his exhibit of goodness behind the scenes is true, then the badness must be frightful. It is preferable to think that the audacity of rehashing Sardou so dazed his mind that he hardly knew what kind of a creature he was making of the altered character,
The imitation Japanese in "The Mikado,"

with their shoulders drooped for a semblance of rounded backs and hollow chests, with their trot-trot gait, and with their faces full of grim-ace, suggest that there must be a full-length mirror just around 'the corner of the proseen! um so that they can adjust themselves instantly before each entrance. In no other imagina-ble way does it seem that they could keep up to work in which they are still new. It is different with the muscular smile of a ballet, which has usually been fixed for many years; and yet there was, last week, an exceptional danseuse goff," for she appeared once without her smile on, and the effect of its absence was absolutely startling in novelty. No such thing would have happened if she had passed a mirror in entering. In some cases, however, that device would take the heart out of a performer at a critical moment. It is usually no surprise to the observant auditor that Camille with her face drawn and painted to represent deathly woo screams "My God!" on looking into a glass, and here a desirable dramatic spasm is caused by the reflection; but positive damage is done in one of the ten-cent east side variety theatres by backing the stage with mirrors. The plan may have been to double the number of performers without lengthening the pay roll, for each actor has a duplicate in the eyes of the spectators; but a solemn, harrowing thing, by no means an object for comfortable self-contemplation, and it can be seen that at each meeting of himself face to face in the walk-arounds incident to his entertainment he is so shocked and enervated

that his vim is all gone before the rest of him disappears. Boating in the plays has been raised in value by the yacht races. It is true that Gilbert had a little mishap in "The Mikado" by interpolating a verse about the victory of the Puritan, for a dead calm struck the Emperor's memory while trying to sing it, and the sort of fun made by his franticefforts to furtively read the words from the back of his fan could not have been pleasant to the author. But the rowboat in "Our Joan," the raft in "The World," the ship in "The Comedy of Errors," the Thames craft in "Alone in London," and the yacht in "A Brave Woman" all floated much more buoyantly into the regard of audiences by reason of the real sailing that was going on down the bay. As these features were only opportune by chance, being merely things which playwrights know would interest people. it can be realized that the excitement of the public over the international races was no wonder.

It was well that some of the old material on the city stage was thus freshened in interest. because there was no wholly new play. This is just as true as though Robert Buchanan's melodrama had not been produced, for that was only a shrewd collection of things that had proved rousing to many audiences. For years a blow with a distended toy balloon has raised laughter in the minstrels. Now two comic pugilists have multiplied the merriment by the simple expedient of wearing boxing gloves made in the same way while thumping each other in burlesque sparring. "Alone in London" is composed on a like principle of aug-menting the hits that have long been familiar.

Theatrical Noise.

A continuance is made of "Nanon" at the The end of "The Mikado" at the Standard a not yet in sight. Mrs. Langtry is wearing the boy's clothes of a ramp on the English stage. Gilbert and Sullivan's presentation of their "The Mikado" crowds the Fifth Avenue. Comic opera will come to an end at Wallack's with "The Bat," which is now being sung.

The comic and serious adventures of "Old Lavender" are still an enlivenment at the Park. Concerts, afternoon and evening, entertain the spectators of the wax works at the Eden Musce. Daughters of Grace Greenwood, Lydia Thompson, and Joaquin Miller will act this eason.
Dixey and "Adonis" are not worn out at the Sijou. The ensuing buriesque will soon be

Evangeline. Funnily though roughly farcical is "Whose are They?" the piece in which the Carrolla disport at Tony Pastor's. disport at Tony Pastor's.

A son of Wachtel is to be in the Thalia company this season, and a son of Saivini is in the Fanny Davenport support.

A count of 236 companies at work amusing the American public, made last week, shows 201 dramatic, 29 variety, 34 musical, 14 minstrel, and 12 circus.

The production of "The Comedy of Errors" is getting the reward that such a worthy thing sometimes popularly misses. The Star audiences are large and fashionable.

A new Irish play by James C. Rosch and

A new Irish play by James C. Roach and Armov Knox, called "Shane na" Lawn," with W. J. Scanian acting the hero, is to be produced to-morrow evening at the Peorle's. Janish remains at the Madison Souare in Anselma." The season with the stock company begins on Sopt. 26 with a revival of

"Bealed Instructions," east with several actors new to the piece. THINGS IN THE PLATS.

new to the piece.

The dramatic and pictorial aspects of "Nordeck" and Frank Hayo are further visible at the Third Avenue. The heroine is the Mias Kidder who resembles Mias Anderson, and the similarity is sometimes striking.

A revival of Campbell's "Peril" will soon make a change at the Fourteenth Street. In the mean time "Paquita" hee good material, excellently goted, though the piece is not "the greatest success since "My Partner," as the posters and adequally quote True Bun as saving.

The wanture of Miss Coghlan as a star in The venture of Miss Coghian as a star in "Our Joan" has proved successful so far as her appearances at Niblo's are concerned. There is enough of violently assorted matter in the play to hit all grades of taste, and sufficient skill and force in the actress to deal effections.

There is enough of violently assorted matter in the play to hit all grades of taste, and sufficient akill and force in the actress to deal effectively with her portion of it.

Few sharper contrusts in acting are contemporaneous than Florence in "Our Governor," in which he has been performing at Daly's, and as Captain Cuttle in "Dombey and Son," which is his role this week. This comedian's salty sallor is thoroughly Dickens, and, besides, is a remarkable showing of versatility.

The melodrama at the Opera House this week is "The Shadows of a Great City," in the refashioning of which from French sources the comedian Jefferson is understood to have had a hand. The results are not much like the entertainment that he personally provides, but downright excellent in a melodramatic way.

The Mackaye treatment of Sardou's "Agnes" is making "In Spite of All "interesting at the Lyceum, and Miss Maddern's singular acting of the heroine is pleasing to those who account her pretty personality an offset to artistic oddities. Mr. Mansfield's theatrical manager, looking and speaking like Strakosch, is very funny.

A stranger is said to have warmly grasped the hand of a Bower dime show manager, the

funny.

A stranger is said to have warmly grasped the hand of a Bowery dime show manager, the front of whose establishment was hung with women's portraits done in the worst style known to lithography, and impulsively said:

"My dear sir, you're an nonest man. I baid \$2 for a seat in a Broadway theatre, all on account of the beautiful pictures hung round the entrance; but the goods didn't come up to sample, nowhere nigh. Thain't so with your show. Your actresses are like the portraits."

The lift to "A Moral Crime" at the

Your actresses are like the portraits."

The time left to "A Moral Crime" at the Union Square will be cut off on Oct. 13 by the debut of Miss Mather in a seemly revival of "Romeo and Juliet." Mr. Haworth has resumed his role in the melodrama. The comedy has been reconstructed radically, not only as to appearances, but by the building of a safety wall between the stage and the auditorium. The practically new house will be opened to-morrow evening with an entertainment largely composed of the doings of Keilar, a conjurer whose mysteries are much like those of Maskelyne in London, and who has been performing nearly a year in Philadelphia.

IS IT THE CITY'S SHOALS

to Mr. Byrnes.

The explosion of Gen. Newton's great blast awarded the land thus made to William T. Byrnes, in addition to eight other acres of land under water. Comptroller Loew is of the opinion that the shoal formed by the explosion is destined to become a serious obstruction to Hell Gate, and that the object of Mr. Byrnes in getting possession of it is to hold it at a high price when its removal shall be decided on. The Comptroller proposes to bring the matter to the attention of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, with a view to ascertain whether the city has not some rights in this land under water. The Comptroller has written to Attorney-General O'Brien for a transcript of the records in the case. Ex-Mayor Edson and Prof. Higard of the Coast Survey were of the opinion that the new shoal belonged to the city of New York, and that it must eventually be removed to clear the Hell Gate channel.

HANDSOME MRS. HAGGENMULLER. She Accuses Her Husbaud of Knocking Her

Down and Kicking Her. Annie Haggenmuller has sued Frank B. Haggenmuller, a lithographer, for limited divorce. Lawyer Petterson said, in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, that the plaintiff was the most lovely woman in Brooklyn when she was married, in 1883, and had \$10,000 of her own. Her husband squandered her money, and then, becoming jealous, he began to beat her, and to absent himself from home for weeks at a time. She says that once he met her in Reid avenue and knocked her down and then kicked her, so that she could not move. She was carried to a drug store and was sent home in a carriage. The next morning he told her he was about to leave her forever, and he did abandon her for three weeks. In December, 1884, he again beat her and knocked her down, she avers, this time in Thirteenth street and Third avenue, in this city. On the next morning he shapped her face and left her again for several weeks. Two months ago he returned home late, and, it is alleged on his wife's expostulating with him he repeated his brutal treatment. She says all her money is gone, and she must starve unless the Court allows her alimony. most lovely woman in Brooklyn when she wa

The List of Heferens.

The following referees were appointed in SUPREME COCKY.

Outes.

Dun agt. Bliss.

Eugene S. Ives.

Carnes agt. Tooker.

Henry W. de Fo Carnes agt. Tooker Henry W. de Fore Mester of Stock Louis Hanneman. Boom agt. Findley Win A. Haggarly, Emigrants' Industrial Bank agt. Typich Sidney H. Stuart, Carlot Johnson Abram E. Kling Matter of Brady F. Eugene S. Ives. Dess agt. Dess. Hugh Donnelly. Matter of Farmer.

Betward 8. Dakin.
Bestroorough agt. Van Doren.
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Bestroorough a

Receiver. Matter of Electric L. and Railway Geo. Quackenburh. Rejerees. Carroll agt. Harding.
Dayagt. Bankers' and Merchants'
Tel. Uo, tirrec chaese.
Penglic agt. Wall Street Bank (two
Cases). Christopher A.Runkle.

survetor court.

By Judge Ingraham. Coleman agt. Coleman. Edmund T. Olaham.
Thompson agt. Kemp. John L. Davies
Doscher agt. Duffy Wilour Larremore.
Witte agt. Witte. Chas. A. Flamer. CONNUN PLEAS.

By Chief Ju of Daly. Matter of James E. Ellery Anderson.
Darrah agt. National Bank of the
Republic Clifford A. Hand.
Rissell agt. Sage Enancel E. Hart.
Front agt. Camerou. Sidney H. Staart. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

New York Stock Exchange-Sales Sept. 18.

... A ...

| 100 Mob. & O. | 13k | 200 Quick M g pt | 100 Mob. & O. | 13k | 1 | Desire Pricks | Bid. | Affect. | Affect. | Bid. | Affect. | Affect. | Bid. | Affect. | Af

SATURDAY, Sept. 10. Despite the facts that there was no stock market in London to-day and that the Hebrew holiday kept a very considerable portion of the Wall street community from business, the vol-ume of trading on the Stock Exchange was fully up to the average that has ruled of late. In a rather quiet way the market was strong throughout. Lake Shore was the most active stock, and also scored the greatest advance, 1% cent. Lackawanna was the next in order in both respects, and St. Paul third. All of the Granger shares and trunk line securities were conspicuously firm. Of the less active stocks, Richmond and Danville attracted the most attention at an advance of 3 v cent. to 76 s. The close was strong, but quiet, at a slight recession from the highest prices, and final figures showed general, though for the most part fractional, gains.

Closing prices compare with those of yester-day as follows: Canada South 20% 37% N. J. Central A. 

N. V. Central... 188 183 183 dividend.

Government bonds duil, but firm, at unchanged quotations. Rallway bonds were fairily active and in good demand: Eric 2ds and Denver and Rio Grande consols scored the greatest advance among the usually active issues. The feature was the large dealings in Richmond and Danville debentures, which sold at \$21; and closed 2% F cent. higher at \$0%.

Money on call, 162 F cent.

Sterling exchange dull at \$4.835@\$1.84 for long bills and \$4.855@\$1.86 for demand.

The steamship Eder. which arrived from

The steamship Eider, which arrived from Europe to-day, brought \$250,000 gold, and the Rhein \$192,500—a total of \$352,500.

Bank stocks are quoted as follows:

4.	Bank Stocks at	0.0000	ed as follows:	
9	nia.	Artest	R.J.	Acres
0	America 162	1486	Manhattan 138	145
2	Am. Exch 1200	1.25	Market 140	
ÿ.	Broadway 200	SHARE	Mechanics' 140	145
r.N	Butch & Drov. 140	200	Mec. and Trad 110	-
	Central 104	110	Mercantile 114	118
	Chase 150		Merchants' 128	20 167
n	Chatham 156	160	Mer Exch 90	***
d	Chemical 25:41	-	Metropolitan., 15	20
it	City 250	-	Names u 120	-
ι.	Citizens' 112	125	New York 105	167
o	Commerce 154	3 <del>7 3</del>	N. Y. Nat. Ex 100	-
•	Continental 102	104	N. Y. County . 135	
	Corn Exch 155	165	Sinth 110	120
	East River 100	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	North America 102	=
	Eleventh Ward 115		North River 115	-
	First 910	.72	Oriental 150	_
	Fourth 116	117	Pacific 140	150
200	Futton 100	-	Park 144	150
	Fifth Avenue. 550	_	Phenix 102	114
	Gallatin 100	-	Republic 112	114
3.	Gardeld 135	_	Recond 120	=
	German Am 101	_	Seventh Ward, 100	-
	Germania 150	-	Shoe au 1 Leath 125	-
	Greenwich 100	-	St Nicholas 110	123
n	Hanover 138	160	State of N. Y 1905	
	Imp and Trad 208	200	Tradesmen's iss	100
	Irving 130	_	United States 115	120
	Leather Mane 152	-		
2.	The bank stat	ement	shows the effect of	of th

usual autumn demand for currency; Loans Scot. 12. Sept. 19. Differences.
Loans S20 706 500 8228 287 500 Inc. \$150 100 pp.
Deposits S28 924 000 388, 131, 500 Bec. 1.202 800
Circulation 8, 750, 100 9, 738, 400 Dec. 1.70, 100
Deposits S28 924 000 Bec. 17, 100
Dec. 111, 194, 500 110, 253, 100 Dec. 1.73, 100
Legal tenders 35, 172, 400 33, 856, 850 Dec. 1, 215, 500

Tot'lres've..\$147,156,800 \$144,210,800 Dec \$2,948,100 Bes've requ'd \$47,556,000 \$7,022,875 Dec 323,125 Surplus..... \$49.800,900 \$47,177.825 Dec.. \$2,622.975 Not gold balance in the Treasury to-day, \$129,230,794; silver, \$75,452,412; legal tenders, \$26,789,641.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$290,299; customs, \$661,992; national bank notes for redomption, \$282,000, making \$1,622,000 for the week. National bank circulation, \$317,432,917, against \$314,054,207 Sept. 12.

Considerable interest is felt in the fate of the bill now pending in the Georgia Legislature intended to currait the extreme power possessed by the Hailroad Commission of that State. The Commission has and exercises the power of making rates without any reference to the exigencies of the railroads, and appears to the courts are practically prohibited the to the existencies of the railroads, and appeals to the courts are practically prohibited, the Commissioners claiming that the Lexislature exhausted its powers in creating the Commission, and that they, the Commissioners, are the sole constitutional body for the passage of laws regulating railroad management in the State. A committee of the Legislature has recommended a modification of the law which parinits the roads to make their own rates, and leaves the Commission to decide disputes between shippers and the companies. It also provides for appeal to the courts. The Senato has passed this bil, and it is considered probabe that, with the view of providing for the adequate protection of capital invested in railway enterprises in Georgia, the House will give the measure prompt and favorable attention.

The transfer of gold and silver coin from the overcrowded vauler at San Francisco and Carson City to Sub-Treasuries in the Lastern cities continues. The total amount of gold coin already shipped from San Francisco to New York is about \$13,400,000. The shipments from Carson City have been almost entirely of silver coin. In view of the large amount of coin which has accumulated at the New York Sub-Treasury by reason of heavy shipments from the West, it has been deemed best to take furture shipments to the Treasury at Washington instead, and the first consisted of \$500 000 in gold coin from San Francisco, and \$200,000 in silver coin from Carson City. The \$10,400,000 shipped from New Orleans in two nava: vessels is expected to arrive at Washington next week. is expected to arrive at Washington next week. The shipments to through stations from Chicago for the week augrecated 52 161 tons. The percentages were as follows: Baitimore and Ohio, 5.2; Chicago and Atianitie, 6; Chicago and Grand Trunk 5.2; Chicago, St. Louis and Pitaburgh, 12.5; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 19.7; Michigan Central, 25.3; New York, Chicago and St. Louis, 8.8; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 15.6.

The amount of buillion withdrawn from the Bank of England on bainnee to-day is 5500,000. Paris advices quote 3.7 sents at 80.87%, and exchange on London 25.23%.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Services Kardenson-water 2002. 18

10 U. S. A. The Services Screen in 10 U. S. A. C. (1974)

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